Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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From the T-Ar-for 1836.

YOUTH RECALLED.

BY J. G. PECCIVAL.

In serene shade, or flowery walk at evening clear,
High o'er me darkly waved the forest dome,
Sweet music, long ago, was heard around me there;
They are the imp ssions like the voice of home;
And blended with them, from a hea ven of light,
Radiant, but gentle, through the shadowy night.

My hope, that rush in dim distance drawn,
Wakened the tears, and made my life again:
My desires not spe ak more to me than chains:
Softly it comes my memory's long-closed cells—
A secret of rest my wounded spirit finds,
Anew the mystic form of feeling dwells.

The charm, long lost, is found; and gushing pours
From Fancy's heaven, its beauty, its odours!
The mystic duty owns me as wonder-sou nded;
Mad smiles in purity of fellest power!
Hearing, with wakened p ower, recalls the soul;
To harmo nies long separated tones unroll.

Light overwall around—light from on high,
Soft as the hue resting on it cloud;
Till as in the mists that the morning sky,
Pure as the mildest hue of evening's bower!
Like infant smiles, that play in sinless sleep,
And every bad shame is ripped with free.

And round me still the magic music flows;
A thousand times more dear, now in mine!
Is fled its power quite of its wonderful bone!
With personal web and golden fringe they hold,
For higher flights, my spirit's pinions.

I feel it round me to me—the band of power!
The heart bounds now, with life's first throbs to bloom!
All scenes, as when at twilight's blended hour,
Are melted into forms more pure, my spirit's pet home!

The touch, the shout, the dis ce, and then the strain,
Of wonder or love, dance to the heart again.

Ye gone me fair, ye years of hope and joy,
Ye shall be mine, for magic is mine power;
The rushing rend-ons of the sup ncarned hour—
Through all its mazes of mystic change I rove;
And memory, rev'll in Fancy's heavenly hue,
Smiles in the midst of the wonders she knew!

The light has fled; the tones that in my heart
Back to ea rly Heaven, again are gone!
A deeper gloom is on the forest-scene,
Repelled, my life relapses from its thrill:
Heaven! the mockeries of the past are o'er
Only the bubbling fountain murmurs near.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the Harper's, New York this week, a number of new publications, among which are—

The Parent's Assistant, by Maria Edgeworth, and one of the very best of her numerous publications—It is issued in a neat volume of 450 pages, and is embellished with beautiful engravings. The work, as most of our readers are probably aware, consists of numerous interesting tales, designed to illustrate the duties of children, and is admirably adapted to the juvenile mind, and of leading children to form habits of virtue and morality. The whole series of stories is admirable, and the "Parent's Assistant" ought justly be considered as one of the most entertaining and instructive works ever produced the day.

A new edition of *Knickerbocker's History of New York*, by Washington Irving. This redoubtable history of the Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam, containing a sketch of the many surprising and mirthful events which happened in New York, from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch dynasty, first brought our many knowledge into existence, and, into notice, and no one who has yet read it can possibly be surprised at the fact. In all respects it is a capital work, as general in its character, rich in wit and humour, and powerfully interesting in its incidents and details.

The present publication will be quite a treat for the literary community, as the work was almost entirely out of print.

Fielding's Tom Jones, in two volumes, handsomely printed and neatly bound in muslin. This is the first number of Harper's Family Library. It is a question on the art of health, or the way to enjoy life and preserve it, and as a work of the kind is one of the most valuable and interesting works that has yet been published. It is written in a plain, familiar style, and contains many stories in diet, dress, exercise, &c. which will be found of the most universal interest. The design of the author is undoubtedly a good one, and his work may safely be commended as containing many plain and useful directions, and much excellent advice, on subjects of great moment to all classes of the community.

All the above works may be obtained at this city of Mr. H. Perkins, Chestnut street.

Casey & Hart have just published, in two volumes, *The Man of Honour, and The Rebel-ness*, two well-written novels, attributed to the pen of Mrs. Gore. The London Literary Gazette says—" Witty touches and lively delineations are profusely scattered over these pages, and the interest is sustained to the close."

Carey, Lea & Blanchard, have just published a new edition of *Lardner's Cyclopedia of Science, the Arts of Nature's Agamemnons*, by Capt. Chamier, of the British Navy—and a valuable work it will prove to the public. The history of Ben Brace embraces a period of naval history of intense interest, in the progress of which the author has had an opportunity of personal observation

Saturday Evening Post.

APRIL 30, 1836.

SALT SPRINGS.

We invite the attention of our readers to the suggestion of mining for SALT in BEAVER COUNTY. It opens a vista of individual wealth, and of State prosperity, to which there is no bound. It is a splendid project. The income from the mine, if discovered, will be *millions*; if not discovered, by the plan proposed the capital employed will still be a very profitable investment.

This new development of a hitherto unknown resource of Beaver county, adds another attraction to that favored region, and justifies the expectation, heretofore expressed in our journal among many others, of its being one of the most flourishing and densely populated sections of the United States.

It will be seen by the map, and has been made known by the explorations of engineers engaged in exploring for the proper route for continuing the canals from the sea board to the lakes, that the western slope of the Alleghany ridge declines rapidly on a line nearly due North from the mouth of Beaver river, and that a shoulder of that ridge seems to be cut down by the valley of the river in Beaver county. This may account for the extraordinary disclosure of mineral treasures in that country, it being recollected that in the whole country west of the Mountain itself, all the strata are nearly horizontal. Hence we may infer the reason why iron ore of superior quality, the salt formation nearer the surface of the earth than elsewhere, coal beds of 5 to 6 feet thickness, the first of the kind below Pittsburg, were they lie nearly 250 feet above the level of the water in the Ohio, Petroleum or as commonly called Seneca oil, a better lamp oil than the best spermaceti, limestone better than any found west of the upper region of the Alleghany mountain, and many other minerals, are exposed in Beaver county. Hence also we may account for the singular fertility of the soil, the gradual general western slope approximating the superficial stratum to the limestone and in the coal formation, both of which, in a state of decomposition to which they are reduced by the action of the atmosphere, or by art, are known to be the best aliment for the cereal'ia or grains cultivated for the food of man and animals, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, and grass. Providence appears to have lavished its benign benefits on this region; having reduced the general level to the close vicinity of the most powerful manures, it has cleft the strata by the valleys of the streams so as to expose the minerals, and has supplied by the same operation, permanent water power of immense extent, by which all the materials disclosed in this wonderful district may be manipulated and prepared for the use, comfort, and enjoyment of mankind. Even the luxuries of life are provided; the soil abounds with sugar maple trees, which may be multiplied indefinitely, and which yield a sugar that properly prepared equals the sugar of the cane, and is far preferable to that forced from the beet root, lately proposed to our agriculturists, as clarified loaf sugar is superior to molasses—and the high hills in Beaver county are covered with wild grape vines; they generally cover a soil which would not be selected by improvers for cultivation in wheat, rye, barley, or Indian corn, but let any enterprising person undertake the cultivation of the vines on the ground, let him first collect the wild grapes, press them out and ferment the mass as peaches or apples are fermented, and distil the low wine thus obtained into brandy, and apply manure to the roots of the vines and multiply them, and in a year or two he will obtain wine which would sell at a higher price than the trash vended in an adulterated state throughout the country.

Salt water is obtained in Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghany ridge only, as far as is yet known, in the valleys of the following streams, viz. Youghiogheny and Monongahela, Conemaugh and Kiskiminitas, Connoquenessing, Slippery rock, and Beaver, and the Ohio.

The Salt Springs have been reached at various depths; the deepest is on the Kiskiminitas, said to be 900 feet; the highest range seems to be about 250 feet depth; and only one, that we know of, 120 feet deep has been found, which is on the Slippery rock creek, in Beaver county.

Many salt works are in operation in the valleys just mentioned, and great quantities of salt are made there. The profit of the manufacture appears to depend upon the contiguity of coal banks, and the facility of working them, especially of conveying the fuel to the furnaces where the process of evaporation is effected.

The mode of obtaining the salt water has been to bore the earth with tools of about 5 inches width, by the action of which no certainty can be had of the nature of the substrata.

It is self evident that the salt water must issue from beds of salt rock, which must be nearer the surface than the spring, else the water could not filtrate through it; and that it must be near the point where salt water is found, else the saline particles held in solution would be deposited or filtered away.

There it is proposed to form a company to have a shaft dug down to the salt water, in order to discover the salt rock in Beaver county, where the salt springs seem to be nearer the surface of the earth; the place for the enterprise and the mode of operation to be determined by the company, after proper investigation conducted by the best geologists and engineers.

As such an undertaking, although offering almost a certainty of success, would be precarious, there are few individuals able, and fewer willing, to encounter the whole expense of the hazard. Although the prize in a lottery would be millions, few persons would be disposed to pay $5 or $400 for a ticket, when there is but one prize; but if the expense be divided, the loss to each individual in case of failure would be so small that it would be worth the hazard, immense wealth being the result of success. With prudent management, however, and by judiciously making the shaft at a place where salt water has been found nearer the surface of the earth, and under a hill containing a coal bed, should the salt rock not be struck in digging the shaft, or by a gallery of moderate length, pursuing the vein of salt water at the cavern through which it flows, there would be a certainty of reimbursement of the experimental works, and of deriving a profit from working the salt water in the common way. As profit is made by working salt-wells of 5 inches width near a coal bank, the profit from a shaft or well of 6 or 8 feet diam ter near a coal bank, whence the fuel may be shot down to the furnaces by machinery, would be in the proportion of 5 inches to 7 or 8 feet, deducting from the first income the superior expense of constructing furnaces and boilers to evaporate, and pumps to raise the superior supply of water from a well of such magnitude, and the supply of fuel to evaporate the water.

Should the salt rock be discovered, the income from the mine would equal the revenues of princes.

The consumption of salt in the United States, is estimated at about 30,000,000 of bushels yearly. If the salt rock be found at a moderate depth, the whole supply for the country might be furnished at so cheap a price as to exclude all foreign or domestic competition.

It seems that the rock, whose solution impregnates the water, now obtained by boring, lies nearer the surface of the earth in Beaver county, than in any other part of the country; and therefore the search for it ought to be there tried. The facilities of transportation to every quarter, by the Ohio and Mississippi, by the Beaver and Lake Erie, the Mahoning and Ohio State canals, by the Beaver and Sandy canals, by the route of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania canal, by the Conneaut and Beaver rail-road, and by the Conequessing and Freeport rail road, are such as will enable the salt to be sent wherever it is required.

Besides the wealth which will accrue to the owners of the salt mine, should it be discovered, there are two patriotic motives which will actuate the projected company—the first is the reduction of price and the ample supply of an indispensable necessary of life, and the other, that the toll on the transportation of it will yield an immense revenue to the public works.

B. C. Jr.

MARRIAGES.

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Keppler, Mr. William Savidge, to Miss Margaret Hopper.

On the 16th inst. by the same, Mr. William Hewitt, to Miss Ann Helms.

On the 17th, by the same, Mr. William Wack, to Miss Elizabeth Powers.

On the 21st by the same, Mr. David Fitzsimmons, to Miss Sarah Gailey.

On the 27th, by the Mayor, John Swift, Esq. Mr. John Airy, Jr. to Miss Martha daughter of Samuel P. Stackhouse, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 14th, by elder T. S. Kitts, elder George C. Bancroft, minister of the 2d Bapt. Church in Cape-May, New Jersey, to Miss Henrietta Ash, of this city.

On the 14th, by the same, Mr. Joseph Chapman, to Miss Maria Fowler, all of Philadelphia.

On the 21st, by the same, Mr. Daniel C. Pierson, to Miss Mary Ann Stanton, all of this city.

On the 21st, by the same, Mr. Isaac P. Hellings to Miss Catherine A. Keyser, all of the N. Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, 27th inst. by Rev. A. D. Gelett, Mr. Daniel S. Beideman, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Ebenezer Mustin, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 26th inst. by Jos. Watson, Esq. James Iddings, to Frances Hanson, daughter of Jas. Martin.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Lybrand, Mr. John Bell, to Miss Abigail Lutze.

On the 17th inst. by the same, Mr. William E. Alterman, to Mrs. Mary Johnson.

On 20th inst. by the Rev. H. G. Jones, Wm. H. Wilson, of Philad. to Jane, daughter of Jonathan Miller, Esq. of Haverford, Delaware county.

On Monday evening, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. George Glassmyer, to Miss Elizabeth Dunn, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. James S. Chapman, to Miss Catherine V. Wright, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 26th inst. by Jos. Watson, Esq. James Iddings, to Frances H. daughter of Jas. Martin, all of this city.

By the Rev. E. B. Roche, on Monday evening, 25th inst. Mr. William Girdler, mate of the brig Powhattan, to Miss Mathalie Goybert, late of Bordeaux, France.

By the same, the 23d inst. Mr. Auguste Bekon, late of France, to Miss Catherine Ann Phillips, of Southwark.

By the same, on the 30th inst. Mr. Samuel Collier, to Miss Ann Jane Steward.

On the 21st inst. by Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. Charles Vandyke, to Miss Ellen Siffler, both of Philadelphia county.

In Wilmington, Del. on Wednesday evening, 20th inst. by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Robert Hebberton, merchant, of this city, to Arabella Alexander, daughter of the late Matthew R. Lockerman, Esq. of the former place.

DEATHS.

On Sunday afternoon, 24th inst. in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Phoebe Singleton, relict of the late Thos. Singleton.

On Monday, 25th inst. Martha Pearson, daughter of the late Isaac Pearson.

On Saturday evening, 22d inst. Mrs. Mary Mark, relict of the late John Mark, in the 83d year of her age.

On the 22d inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Meybert, aged 78 years.

On Friday morning, 22d inst. Samuel R. Jones, infant son of David and Elizabeth Jones.

On Friday morning, 22d inst. Martin Cramp, fisherman, an old and respectable inhabitant of the district of Kensington, in the 73d year of his age.

On Thursday evening, 21st inst. Mrs. Margaret Scott, in the 63d year of her age.

On Thursday, 21st inst. after a severe illness, Margaretta A. Coates, wife of Reynell Coates, M. D. and eldest daughter of William Abbott.

On Monday, 18th inst at Medford, Mass. Mr. Wm. Furness, aged 69 years, father of the Rev. Wm. H. Furness, of this city.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Elizabeth B. widow of the late Thomas Pritchett, in the 73d year of her age.

On the morning of the 28th inst. Mrs. Arthur Toole, in the 34th year of his age.

On Tuesday, 26th inst. Isabella, infant daughter of James and Anna M. Stuart, aged 3 months.

On Friday morning, 22d inst after a lingering illness, Margaret, wife of John Alexander, in the 23d year of her age.

On Thursday afternoon, 21st inst. William A. Brown, in the 15th year of his age, son of the late Thomas Leonard Brown.

On Thursday evening, 14th inst. Caroline H. daughter of Wm. Campbell, aged 2 years and 9 months.

On Sunday, 24th inst. at 1 o'clock, Mr. William Keller, in the 32d year of his age.

On 7th day, the 23d, at 12 o'clock, Mary H. wife of Samuel Newbold, in the 57th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, 24th inst. Caroline Perkins, infant daughter of Jordan D. Betting, aged 1 year and 14 days.

On Monday morning, in the 2d year of his age, John Edwin, son of A. H. Dreckle.

On Tuesday, 26th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Sergeant, widow of the late Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of her uncle, in Baltimore, Louisa, aged 14 years and 3 months, daughter of Mr. E. Durand, of Philadelphia, and grand daughter of the late Edme Ducatel.

Near Holmesburg, on the 29th of February, Mr. Comly Griffith, in the 34th year of his age.

In New York, after a short illness, Tace Wallace Patton, relict of Robert Patton, formerly postmaster of Philadelphia, aged 62 years.

In the New York Hospital, on the 17th March, Matthias Fraser, of Pennsylvania, seaman, aged 27 years; Andrew Graff, of do. do. aged 43 years; on the 28th Feb. Henry P. Reese, of do. do. aged 30 years.

At New Orleans, on Tuesday evening, 5th inst. Geo. F. Corman, in the 31st year of his age, formerly of this city.

At the Island of St. Catherine, on the 26th of Nov. 1835, Mr. Samuel M. Hubbard, of Boston, aged 20 years; and on the 30th Dec. George T. Hubbard, a twin brother, of consumption.

At Frederickstadt, in the Island of St. Croix, on 8th of April, Capt. Joseph Da Costa, (formerly of this city,) in the 71st year of his age.

At New Orleans, suddenly, on the 10th, Mrs. Frances C. Wallack, of the Camp st. Theatre.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

April 22, received from		*April 26,*	
V. H. Walker,	10 00	Thomas Hustler,	2 00
John A. Dorwoody,	5 00	Silas Canterbury,	4 00
Wm. R. Mulder,	4 00	Hiram Tracy,	2 00
Jas. Mathers, Esq.	8 00	Geo. S. Loomis, Esq.	3 00
W. Moody, Esq.	10 00	C. Haynes, Esq.	2 00
M. Ten Eyck, Esq.	5 00	Perez Hathaway, esq.	2 00
April 23,		*April 27,*	
Wm. Little, Esq.	8 00	George Boggs,	42 18
D. T. Foot, Esq.	2 00	Simon Simpson,	20 00
Wm. Holland, Esq.	2 00	Dy. A. Cooley, nett,	1 62
Jno. B. Sutton, Esq.	1 00	Elias A. Brown,	7 25
J. S. Olmsted, Esq.	2 00	John H. Brown,	2 00
J. M. French, Esq.	5 00	S. L. Collins, Esq.	5 00
		Wm. S. Johnson, esq.	5 00
April 25,		Philip Keller, Esq.	2 00
Michael Bowers,	10 00	A. L. Garton, Esq.	2 00
Jackson A. Vail,	5 00	H. A. Zurman, Esq.	10 00
Wm. Montgomery,	10 00	E. Easton,	30 00
Joel Day,	2 00	*April 28,*	
B. McKutrick,	5 00	A. C. Hand, Esq.	2 00
Daniel Cherry, Esq.	10 00	Ty. Wordan, esq.(8)	2 00
David Smith, Esq.	5 00	Geo. Vaulan, Esq.	5 00
Thos. Graves, Esq.	3 00	Townsend Walter,	1 00
Dan. Vaught, Esq.	10 00	Adam Peters,	5 00
J. McMaster, Esq.	2 00	A. M. Hud,	6 00

SALES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

			price sold for	par
2527	shares	United States Bank,	121a126	100
240	do.	Girard Bank,	68a69	50
2	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	516a521	400
72	do.	Mechanic's Bank,	63½a65	35
3	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	116a116½	100
24	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	70	50
2	do.	North America Bank,	458	400
5	do.	Man. & Mechanics Bank,	66½	50
31	do.	Western Bank,	61	50
247	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	40¾a42½	40
150	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	61a62	60
112	do.	N. Orleans Canal Bank	100a101	100
56	do.	Louisville Bank,	107½a107¼	100
10	do.	Mer. & Man. Bank Pittsb'rg.	61½	50
300	do.	Kentucky Bank,	69½a71	70
100	do.	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	33	30
20	do.	Planters Bank, Tennessee,	83½	75
25	do.	Agricultural Bank, Miss.	123½	100
5925	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	92a96½	100
100	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	80	50
175	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	138	100
339	do.	Norristown Rail Road,	52a54	50
50	do.	Minehill R. R.	57	50
360	do.	Morris Canal,	91a95½	100
215	do.	Philadelphia Savings,	30a31	25
75	do.	Mec. & Tradesmen's Loan Co.	11	10
50	do.	Girard Trust,	51	5
40	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	159½	50
321	do.	Wilmington & Susque. R. R.	30a31½	35
215	do.	New Castle Rail Road,	35a36	25
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SERMON BY JESSE KERSEY.

Delivered at Cherry street Meeting House, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of First Day, Fourth month 10th 1836; at the time of Friends' Yearly Meeting.

It cannot be denied, that in this religious body, particularly in this city, there have been many very interesting testimonies borne to the power and excellency of the gift of God to man. But I am aware that all that is past when justly considered in its application to the time that is past, cannot constitute an acquittal from the duties of the present. On this occasion, I wish to call the attention of this large assembly, to some views with which my mind has been seriously affected.

I have remembered this city and many of its inhabitants, for many years; and when I call to mind those faithful servants and handmaids that stood dedicated to the great cause of universal righteousness, who have finished the work of their day and are placed in another state of existence, I am impressed with the recollection of the number of honorable fathers and mothers that took a deep hold of the concerns of the church, who in their individual capacity furnished an important example, and that in an especial manner, in their own houses. If we entered into the society of these in their particular habitations, and observed the conduct of their offspring, we could distinctly discover that there was a warm and powerful attachment between parents and children. It gave evidence of the existence of that state which, it was declared by the prophet, should accompany the gospel; "And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers." It was observable that there was in the families of this society, a respectful deference on the part of children to the concern and judgment of their parents; and we were not witnesses to conduct very different from this in many families of the society. We could plainly observe too, an abundant harmonious respect to that kind of order that stood in agreement with the nature of our religious profession. And in sitting down in the families of these, there was a peculiar satisfaction in witnessing the quietude, the stillness, that would frequently prevail in family circles. Yes, my friends, my mind is tendered in the recollection of many precious opportunities of this kind, in the days of my apprenticeship, when living in this city. Retiring to the families of my friends for the purpose of spending an evening, we were often drawn together in a state of solemn quietude. And it would sometimes occur, that parents of families would open to our view, what they had experienced of the goodness of God; what they had known and enjoyed of the tender visitations of his love; and I very well recollect a respectful conformity on the part of many bright sons and daughters, to the views and wishes of their respectable parents.

In contemplating that state of things, and in recurring to scenes that have passed between that period and the present, my mind has been, this afternoon, particularly humbled. I have remembered that many of these heads of families were suddenly summoned away from time. I hold in solemn recollection, the awful visitation of '93, which spread over the city of Philadelphia, and clothed its inhabitants in mourning. In that period we parted with many valuable members of society, young and old. The generation now upon the stage of active life have no personal knowledge of many of these. The ardent testimonies of a William Savery—the deep felt concern of a Thomas Scattergood—the lively and energetic communications of a Nicholas Waln—the solemn testimonies, demonstrating the excellency and power of the gift, of a Peter Yarnall—and the labors of many other dignified ministers of the gospel, are not forgotten by some, though the knowledge of them may not be possessed by the greater portion of the present company. I say, that when I look back and reflect upon those who are removed from the church militant, and contemplate the awful events which have transpired between the early period of my life and the present, my mind is humbled, and deeply affected; and a concern has pressed upon it, which I will endeavor to open in gospel love to this assembly; a concern which embraces the welfare of every family and individual now within the audience of my voice. It is a concern for the establishment of a regular system of government, in the families of my dear friends. I have no idea of a stern or tyrannical system of government, in the families of any who are professors of the name of Christ; but it is clearly my sentiment, and in accordance with the example of those who have gone before, that heads of families should hold the [illegible]

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sex, that are to constitute the main stay and support of civil and religious society. This you cannot be, short of becoming subject to the gift of God, mercifully furnished to each of us. If you will thus take example of the illustrious Paul, confer not with flesh and blood, but give up to the heavenly vision, the convictive power of God,—I say if you will give up to this luminous principle, it will establish you in the world, enable you to preserve a dignified consistency, and you will be as lights to those around you. What is there to be expected, when the religious character of a people is different—when it is wavering and inconsistent? I say, what is there to be expected, but disorder, confusion and corruption. As it regards myself merely, I have but little cause to indulge in any ardent concern—whatever may be the delusions and absurdities existing in the privileged land of North America; I shall soon be away from them all. Not so with you, my young friends. And if your weight of character does not go to support right practice, you may justly be called upon to sustain the burden of an afflictive state of things.

Once more I call upon you to recur to the solemn duties of honoring your parents. Remember, if you should ever have families to take charge of, you would expect those about you to pay a regard to your judgment, and not turn a deaf ear. If this is what you would look for, you must evince the same disposition towards your parents, that they may enjoy your society, and thus have a flow of happiness on both sides.

I close this communication in the humble and consoling belief, that I have been attended to on the part of many, who will not abandon this weighty concern, but carry it along with them, and cherish it.

Other subjects have presented themselves to my view, but I shall feel best satisfied not to introduce them now. We are furnished with line upon line, and precept upon precept, and the opportunity for silence, seems to be more limited than it should be; at the same time I have no wish to call in question the labors of my brothers and sisters, but wish myself, not to take up time unnecessarily.

My dear children, I can tell you, that I believe the views I have attempted to lay before you, if adhered to, will preserve you from the vain customs of this large city. There is a wide range of opportunity for you to be led astray. Consult your own feelings as to what is the safest and best course of life, and you will be led to the conclusion, that our predecessors took the right ground in preserving a plain, regular system. They set the example of a plain people, and possessed a happy, regular, tender, and flowing respect for one another, and thus enjoyed the sweets of life; and, I have no doubt, are gathered to the mansions of rest, where I hope all of us may be landed.

Shake off, shake off the folly and frippery of the world, and all will work right.

LEMON HILL.

It is generally known, we believe, that the splendid residence of HENRY PRATT, Esq. has recently been purchased by an enterprising citizen, with a view to an improvement of the water margin, as a place of business. The extent of the grounds, however, is such, that for a long time the *elegant* improvements of the place will not be reached by the encroachments of business. It having been made known to the present owner of the gardens, that the Infant Schools of the city and districts are in very destitute situations, he immediately devised a plan for their aid, and truly it may be said, that the "liberal man deviseth liberal things." Tickets are issued at five dollars for the season. These admit a whole family to the gardens, from the *first* of May to the close of the season, and individuals may gain admittance at 12½ cents each time, by applying at the gate. The rich flowers and shrubbery are now coming forth in all their beauty, and the season is approaching when an elegant place of resort will be, as it ever has been, most ardently desired. The garden and house are now placed under the management of the directors of the Infant Schools, and a person will always be in attendance, to supply seasonable refreshments, such as *ice creams* and lemonade.

The *Chalybeate Spring* will also be open.

We most heartily recommend the plan for enjoyment and of benefit to our citizens, certain that they can in no way spend a five dollar note to more advantage. See advertisement. Fare on the Rail road, 6¼ cents.

Business on the Columbia Rail Road.—We [illegible]

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The sale of valuable Cattle, at Powelton, on Saturday, was numerously attended from various parts of the country. Twenty three animals brought eight thousand five hundred and forty dollars, an average of $362 a piece. One bull brought $700, and one cow $600.

We understand that the unfinished market house in Eleventh between South and Shippen street, Moyamensing, was blown down in the heavy gale on Thursday night.

The proceedings of the City Councils last Thursday evening were unusually important. An ordinance was passed, and appropriations made, to improve the Drawbridge landing so as to admit steamboats and canal transportation boats; to build a block of store houses on the Front street side of the public square at the foot of Dock street, and to cover the remainder of that square with a large and handsome tobacco inspection ware-house. Other buildings will be erected on the lot between Water street and Delaware avenue, north of the present passage to the wharf, so that the appearance, and, we should suppose, the business, of that portion of the city will be essentially improved.

The Aurora Borealis, at 11 o'clock last Friday evening, exhibited a spectacle of unusual magnificence. From a luminous centre a little S. E. of the zenith, rays of light extended in every direction of a lucid red towards the west and north, paler towards the east, presenting constant corruscations, and every moment varying in intensity. We have never noticed a phenomenon of more striking beauty.—*Herald.*

We have heard it intimated that an effort will speedily be made by some of the western members of Congress, to effect a removal of the seat of government to Cincinnati. The advocates of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia are supposed to be favourable to such a measure.

The Mexican Consul for this place, lately received despatches from his Government, which caused his immediate departure for Washington. There is something in the wind!

The legislature of this state has granted an act of incorporation to a company to construct a rail-road extending from the Cumberland Valley rail-road, to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the great national road from Baltimore to Wheeling, at or near Hagestown, M. D. The length of this road will be about 24 miles.

NEW COUNTY.—During the last session of the legislature of this state, a new county was formed out of parts of Northampton, Pike and Wayne. It is called Monroe—the seat of justice to be at Stroudsburg, a flourishing village near the Delaware.

The late election in Rhode Island resulted in the choice of Mr. Francis, for Governor, the candidate of the antimasons and Van Buren, by a majority of about 500 votes over Mr. Burgess, who was supported by the Whigs.

It is said that Col. Dodge, will probably be appointed Governor of the new territory of Wisconsin.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of the 3d inst. states that journeymen mechanics are greatly wanted in that place. It says:—"Bricklayers, Plasterers, Carpenters, Saddlers, Shoemakers and Printers, will find constant employment and good prices."

There is no doubt, says the Burlington (N. J.) Gazette, that there will be a Rail Road between Burlington and Mount Holly. Three fourths of the stock has already been taken. The road, adds the same paper, will prove highly advantageous to the county, and especially to Burlington city. We hope so.

Cat Fish.—The Woodbury (N. J.) Herald, tells us that two boys lately caught in Woodbury creek, near that place, upwards of SIXTY bushels of Cat fish in the short space of two hours.

The same paper adds,—"The creek is so full of them, that we have seen the crows picking them out, at low water, and flying away with them by hundreds." A tough story.

A gentleman in Bristol, England, is said to have succeeded in teaching the dumb to articulate.

Congress has made an appropriation of $300,000 for the completion of the New York Custom House.

The Bill declaring the Charter of the State Bank forfeit and void after the first day of April next, passed this morning to be engrossed by a [illegible]

We understand that the new Universal Atlas of Mr. Tanner, on which he has been employed for the last three years, will be completed in a few weeks. It will be probably the most admirable work of its kind yet published in this country. In addition to the ordinary general Maps and Plans, seventy in number, which are very full and satisfactory, there are appended to the several sheets nearly fifty supplementary Maps and Diagrams, on enlarged scales—the whole forming a series of *one hundred and twenty Maps, Plans of Cities and Sections.*

A joint committee of the two Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature have recommended that the State purchase Breed's Hill, in Charlestown, known in History as Bunker Hill, together with the monument commenced thereon by the "Monument Association." The monument, and obelisk, is now eighty feet high, and is designed to be at least one hundred and sixty when completed.

The editor of the Chichester Democrat says that the women of that village instead of spending their time in novel reading had better be mending the rents in their stockings and petticoats. Decided impertinence.

Texas is not, as you would probably suppose united in the great struggle before her. Party spirit has taken a form here even more malignant than in the United States, and to such an extent has domestic cavilling been carried, that the council have deposed, impeached, and arrested the governor, while he, by an official fiat has dissolved the council; and thus we see the striking anomaly of two governors, created by different authorities, ruling the same country.—*Correspondent Jour. Com.*

The *Barbers* of New York have struck for higher wages. A shilling is now charged for shaving. The exquisites are determined to resist this high handed measure as oppressive and arbitrary. Major Noah says they complain with justice, particularly as they aver, that there is no shaving required to the throat, chin, face and upper lips, and the whole amount of shaving is scarcely within the circumference of a quarter dollar.

The brig Pearl, Capt. Blackman, on her passage to the Cape de Verds, was boarded by a Spanish Guinea-man, and robbed of dry goods to the value of $4,600.

The vineyards of France cover a superficies of more than four millions of English acres, each acre producing on the average two hundred and fifty gallons of wine.

The French are a clever people, but it takes a Yankee, or at least a Jersey-man, to make wine without a vineyard. Most of the champagne consumed in the interior of our country, and much of what sparkles in our cities, is made at Trenton, N. J. from vintable pippins.—*N. Y. Times.*

The runaway prince of Capua, with his Irish bride, or mistress, the beautiful Miss Penelope Smith, arrived at Madrid on the 22d of February. So it seems they did *not* sail for the United States. The prince is brother to the Spanish queen regent, Christina.

The king of Bavaria arrived *incognito* at Constantinople on the 4th of February, and took up his residence at the hotel of the Austrian ambassador.

The Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfort gives the following from St. Petersburgh, of the 17th ult:—"On Sunday last, during the fetes and rejoicings that annually take place here before Lent, a booth, in which a play was performing, took fire; and notwithstanding the assistance of the police and the civil and military authorities, the conflagration made such rapid progress that out of 400 spectators who formed the audience, 126 perished."

So numerous are the English residents in Paris that they have established a system of British Free Schools for that capital, in which English orphans receive their education.

Interesting to the Ladies.—By an advertisement in the Baltimore Chronicle, we perceive that a Mrs. NEEDHAM, of that city, can restore *Blond Lace* to its original beauty after being soiled, and the editor states that he has seen some specimens which were perfectly restored by the lady's art. This is a valuable discovery as blond lace is quite an expensive article.

There is a lottery in Tennessee, which has some of the most curious if not the most brilliant prizes, that we ever saw crowded into a scheme. For example: One brick house, and one steam boat; negro girl Rebecca, and sorrel mare; bay colt by Pacific, and yellow girl Matilda. The bay colt is valued at $300, and the [illegible]

[illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1836.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Rake, T. Rake, jr. publisher of the Reporter, Conveyancer Database, and Prices Current.

ASHES.		Sugar-House	13 12
Pot	5 00	Loaf, do.	17 20
Pearl	5 00	do Double	18 22
BUTTER	20	Lump	20
Tubs, &c.	15 18	Tumeric	41 42
Firkin Kegs, &c.	17 18	Indigo, Guatimala	1 00 1 10
No. 1		Java	38 40
No. 2		Manilla	36
COAL.		Pimento	6 7
Lehigh, per		Pepper	10 12
Schuylkill do.		Nutmegs	1 00 1 10
COFFEE, duty free		No. 1	5 00 6 75
Rio	13 14	Mace	
do Ordinary	11 12	Loaf and Lump	
do Common	10 11	Cassia	1 00 1 10
Cuba	12 13	do Do 3	
Laguira	13 14	Wines, red	55
Java	22 24	Spanish white	2 00
COTTON duty 3 cts per lb		Teneriffe	90
Louisiana	14 16	PLASTER PARIS	
Mobile	13 14	In Casks	
Alabama and Tenn.	12 13	Ground	
N. C. and Ga.	10 11	SEED	
Upland	9 10	Clover, fresh	4 00 5 00
FREIGHTS.		Flaxseed	1 00 1 75
To Liverpool, per canal	1 00	do. (duty free)	
100 lbs	2 00	Timothy	2 00 2 00
FLOUR and MEAL		Herdsgrass	
Superfine, bbl	6 67	Orchard grass	2 00
Fine	6 62	Red Top	
Rye	4 75	Lucerne	
Alabama	4 75	Red Clover	
Corn Meal	3 37	Lucerne	
Rye Meal	4	Flax	
GRAIN		Hemp	
Flax Do.	55	Barley	70 75
Wheat, red	1 30	Malt	1 00 1 05
Wheat Do	1 37	Do. Ground	1 10
Corn Yellow	62	Oats	38
Corn L. C. white	62	do. Ground	45
Corn Southern	60	Rye, Ground	60
do. U. C. round	66	do. Flaked	57
Corn Do.	60	Beans, white	1 25
Southern	60	Peas, field	1 00
Barley Eastern	70	Do. Yellow	1 00
Do. Southern	70	Do. Green	1 00
HOPS		Do. Cow	33
Ist and 2d sort, last	16 17	Do. Sprouting	50
MOLASSES.		Spanish R. & S.	80 1 00
New Orleans	47 48	Do. Manilla	75 1 00

ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1836.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER PHILAD'A
29 Saturday	5	6 30	4	Full	1 37
30 Sunday	5	6 31	4	Full	1 51
1 Monday	5	6 32	4	Full	2 5
2 Tuesday	5	6 33	4	Full	1 37
3 Wednesday	5	6 34	5	Full	1 51
4 Thursday	5	6 35	6	New	2 5
5 Saturday	5	6 36	7	New	1 37

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty Savings Fund Society, which was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the session of 1835-6, was opened at the office of N. [illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 30, 1836.

☞ Mr. A. N. Bourdon, assistant postmaster at Petersburg, Va. is agent for Atkinson's periodicals in that city, and will receive subscriptions and names of new subscribers, for that, and the adjacent counties.

☞ It is stated, on our first page, that the new edition of Knickerbocker's History of N. York is ready to issue from the press of the Harpers, New York. This is an error. The work has been issued by Carey, Lea & Blanchard, of this city.

SKETCH OF TEXAS.—A very interesting sketch of Texas and Mexico, has just been published, and has effixed to it a splendid Map, beautifully painted with a handsomely colored map of Texas, Mexico, and the south-western portion of the United States, upon which are delicately marked, all the provinces of Mexico, and the boundaries, rivers, principal towns, &c. of Texas, and the theatre of the present war. The letter press descriptions have been compiled from the latest authorities, and they embrace a great deal of information concerning that section of country. The pamphlet may be obtained at this office—price 25 cents.

Carey, Lea & Blanchard are about to publish a new work by Cooper, the novelist, entitled "Sketches of Switzerland."

THE WEATHER.

After a winter of unparalleled severity, we have at length been favored with a few sympathies of Spring weather, and a warm sun and genial breeze have been felt during several days of this week, and vegetation has begun to put forth some symptoms of returning life. The grass in our gardens and fields has assumed a greenish cast, and trees and plants are beginning to bud and blossom. In the course of a few days more, we may expect to see the whole face of nature completely changed.

MAELZEL'S EXHIBITION.

Mr. Maelzel has returned to this city, and reappeared at the N. E. corner of Eighth and Chestnut street, in the evening, with the interesting addition of his Automaton figures, Mechanical Theatre, Tournament, Mekelonia, &c. In addition to these, which have always been received with attracting crowds of spectators, he has engaged Signor Blitz, the celebrated performer of Natural Magic, who begins to-night to give performances which were commended in the New York papers as unequalled of their kind. This entertainment will evidently render Mr. Maelzel's saloon more popular than ever.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Mr. Harrington's Automaton Fortune Teller, which is exhibited nightly, at the American Museum, is commenced Mr. M.'s fascinating feats and feats of legerdemain, is one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism, we have seen. It consists of a figure representing an old woman, who stands upon a pedestal, and holds in her hand a small harmonic, which she strikes up, as a bell, in answer to any question that may be asked her. Upon making her appearance before the audience, she bows gracefully, and then commences the operation of fortune. Several playing cards are then distributed among the company, and when questioned as to the number of spots upon each, she answers by striking the bell the number of times correct. Next, she is desired to point out some gentleman in the room who is in love. This she never fails to do, and by sounding the bell the numbers the months or years which are to elapse before he is married. This is a remarkable piece of mechanism, and the fact that it was actually discovered the greatest agency in producing its various and uniform movements.

We learn that Dr. Draper's original work on Intemperance, will be put to press immediately, and the most earnest interest having been manifested to justify this step. It will be published by Rossiter & Co.

In reference to the present aspect of political affairs in Texas, the New Orleans American justly remarks, that the Texians are now in a most desperate condition. They have changed the first aspect of the war, from a people contending for their constitutional rights, which might have been secured to them, to a war waged for absolute independence. To say the least of it, this is a step, it was impolitic, and quite too precipitate. Their population is too sparse to contend against Mexico—they lack men, money and provisions, even with all the aid they have or may obtain from individuals or communities in this country, to hope for final success, or even to contend for any considerable length of time. Their only salvation, "continues the American, "now depends upon the indecision of our government, and the question is, will it, or ought it, to interfere?"

TEXAS.

The convention which lately assembled in Texas, for the purpose of adopting a form of government for that country, issued a proclamation respecting the compensation to be allowed to volunteers who may aid the Texians in their struggle for independence. From this proclamation we learn that bounties of land, in addition to the regular pay and rations, will be granted to volunteers, as follows:

To all who are now in service, and shall continue faithfully in service during the war, 1280 acres.

To all who serve faithfully, or shall have served faithfully for a period not less than six months, 640 acres.

To all who have served faithfully for a period not less than three months, 320 acres.

To all who shall enter the service previous to the 1st July, and shall continue in service faithfully during the war, provided the war shall continue for a period more than six months, 960 acres.

To all who shall enter the service after the 1st of July, a quantity proportionate to the service, to be hereafter determined by the Congress.

The lawful heirs of such volunteers as may fall in the service of Texas, will be entitled to claim from the government the quantity of land which would have been due the deceased under the colonization law, viz. one league and lot, or 4605 acres, for a man of family, and one third of a league and 177 acres for a single man; also, if the said heir or heirs shall receive, in addition to the land granted as aforesaid, a bounty of 640 acres, as decided by the Council at San Felipe, on the 11th of December, 1835.

The province of Texas is said to embrace as large a tract of land, unfortunately for the united states, most of which is fertile, and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Texas has a seacoast 340 miles long, and the whole tract of country is remarkably well watered. There is not probably a more attractive country on the face of the globe, as to its present residence, and it may reasonably be supposed that the inducements held out to volunteers, will secure a strong accession from this country.

In 1830, an attempt was made to erect Texas into an independent republic, by the name of Fredonia, but it was easily put down by a small Mexican force, and the Fredonians were driven out of the country. What will be the issue of the present struggle, still remains in doubt.

The political newspapers are making a great ado about the surplus revenue. The great difficulty appears to be that one party has got it, and the other wants it. We should like to have it divided among the neutral editors.—*Norfolk Advertiser.*

With due deference we submit that our friend of the Advertiser is in error. The "great difficulty," is not that one party has got the surplus revenue, and that another party wants it, but that the money is retained in such manner as to be held nobody, excepting, perhaps, some of the favored few in the Banks of deposit. When the public money was deposited in the Bank of the United States, it was loaned out in good specie to merchants and others, and its influence was felt throughout the whole community; but since the deposites have been transferred to pet banks, they have been locked up in vaults, to sustain the credit of the institutions holding them. If this money were in general circulation, loaned out to the people at a moderate rate of interest, would be obviated, as it is undoubtedly the withdrawal of this large amount from the various channels of trade and business, that has been mainly instrumental in causing the present derangement.

The proposition of the Advertiser to divide the surplus among neutral editors, meets our entire approbation, but unfortunately for that suggestion, the neutral editors are not much in favor with the powers that be, for reasons not difficult to understand. We live in a *go-ing* community, in which in a political sense, those who labour the most earnestly, are promised the highest rewards.

PHRENOLOGY.

A late number of the Knickerbocker contains a very able article on the subject of phrenology, from the pen of Dr. Noah Webster, the object of which is to point out some of the numerous errors in grammatical construction which occur in the writings of our best authors. We append a few examples for the benefit of young writers.

"Nothing but the expectation of this, could have engaged me to undertake the bare undertaken this voyage." *Jefferson's Works*, Vol. I. Letter 74.

In this sentence, *could have engaged* expresses the past time, the *time of engaging*, and the *words to have undertaken* express time past, another *to engaging*. The last verb should have been to *undertake*.

"The merchants were certainly disposed to *have consented* to consent to accommodation as to the article of duties." Vol. II. Letter 15.

"*I expected to have sent* to send also a coin of copper." Vol. II. Let. 16.

"Here the *sending* is expressed as time past the time of *expecting*.

"I did *fairly intend* writing a line on Wednesday, to *have told* you of the glorious opening of the second Congress of Mexican Confederation." *Memoirs of H. More.* Vol. I., p. 309.

"Here the *telling* is represented as past *before it was intended*.

"I had *intended to have said* more in answer to your letter." *H. More.* Vol. II. 126.

It was not my intention to *have said* so much." *Hennington, Mem. of H. More.* Vol. I. 60.

"If I had known that Dr. Woodnot I still remained in the neighborhood, I *had intended* to have called on him, in order to *have sent* his maid completely at rest." Vol. II. 121.

"I *could not* so long *have forborne* to *have troubled* you with a letter." *Lord Mountague Mem. of H. More.* Vol. I. 321.

If he continued in with a great hurry of the entertainers, when I *intended* to *have been* down to *have been* to be a little sorrowful. *Ibidem*, p. 325.

"And truly if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came, they might *have had* opportunity to *have returned*, to return. M. 15.

"So in common discourse. By his facility in the *should* and *would* I *should* have doubted. I should be as deficient—or what is preferable, I should think him to be deficient." See my *Improved Grammar*, p. 50.

"He would show what Romanism had been, and was growing at the same time." Present is or *to be*.

"What day of the month is it?" "The third." "I thought it was the fourth." (I thought it *to be*.

"It is not what it was originally." "I should think it *was*." Better thus: I should think it *is*, or I should think it *to be*.

"He commenced with asserting, that youth was probably the most favourable period of life." That youth *is* or *was* asserting youth to be.

"It is not so late as I thought it was." Thought it *to be*.

"He said he was glad it was Sunday to-morrow." It *will be*.

"I *should* be sorry you saw my resemblance at present." *H. More.* Vol. I. 7.

"I should no longer think that wearing a nosegay was in a vessel delight unbiassed." *Ibidem*, p. 369.

Workmen were *arrested* to assist them."—*Milford*, V. III.

"A body of Athenian horse was *just arrested*." *Ibidem* V. 226.

"The time limited for the reception of the Cardinal was to be on the 9th inst."

This conversion of intransitive verbs into the passive form is highly improper. So also in such examples as these: He *was descended*—he *escaped*—they *were retired* from company.—Many examples of this improper phraseology occur in the Bible.

The following are examples of the use of a wrong tense.

"Homer *has been* (was) more conversant with military matters than Hesiod." *Milford*, I. 140.

"The conduct of the Romans towards Acesdas and his minister, at the Persian court *has been* (was) seen scarcely the result of mere caprice or petty intrigue." *Ibidem*, V. 126.

"I *would be* (should be) lost to every honorable correct feeling, were I not profoundly effected by the cordial manner in which I have been received." *Letter from a gentleman.*

"I desire to throw out a few positions which I *would* (or *will* shall) feel it my duty to assume and maintain."

"I hope and trust that on this momentous question, we *will* (shall) suppress every unworthy sentiment." *Debates on Congress.*

"We *will* not be mistaken." Shall not.)

A new daily paper has been started in New York, devoted to the interests of the female world, under the title of the *Ladies' Morning Star*. In the first number the publisher boasts of a subscription rising two thousand names. The contents of the number before us, are spirited and interesting, and the enterprise promises to be extensively useful. We extract a paragraph from the editorial columns.

Season of Marriages.—This is the season when the feathered warblers of the grove cared their songs of love, and woos and win their mates. It is a season of renovated joy throughout nature, and also an appropriate season for man to cherish the tender passion, and to connect his destiny with that of some chosen fair one, whose moral virtues and exalted worth, are calculated to make him happy. This is the delightful privilege as well as duty, of every man, possessing the necessary qualifications for matrimonial felicity. In the Indies, by the unfeeling laws and usages of society, are not permitted to embark in the enterprises of wooing, and are only allowed to receive the addresses of the other sex, men, we will assume the liberty of suggesting a few thoughts to them, on a subject intimately connected with their happiness. Let all ladies who value their own characters and comforts refuse to marry a man of intemperate habits, or one who is fond of drink. He will assuredly neglect, abuse, and dishonor his family, and entail ruin upon them, unless rescued by a miracle of grace. Let them also avoid the society of, and refuse to connect themselves with profane swearers; for he who violates the sacred laws, and insults his maker by his oaths, will also in time contemn his wife's wishes, which with violent language. Avoid also as a pestilence, a licentious person; for he who practises licentiousness habitually before marriage, will relapse into it again soon after, and bring misery and disgrace into his house. Counsel to wed in the Lord and unequally, is very much needed just now. Let them also avoid the fashionable dissipation of the day, and refuse to connect themselves with profane revelers, and those who are addicted to the vain and ruinous practice of dancing. Such are some of the principal errors into which the votaries of fashion are liable to fall, and which exhibit her folly in the most glaring colors. Avoid, then, such fashionable follies, and you will be sure to find happiness in the married state.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

Washington, D. C. April 25th.

Congress is still sitting, and I see no prospect of adjournment, for half the business is not done, and there appears to be as much as ever pressing to come on. Still, I presume, one or the session, by throwing every obstacle in the way of those unpleasant measures. There is a talk now in many circles the Whigs, on the part you of admitting Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, at this time.

The Allegheny delegation were at all to a decided majority of the States, to cause the presidential election to be thrown into the House, and it is equally the interest of the other party to prevent such a contingency. The Whigs of Ohio, however, for the sake of the interest of their respective States, are willing to waive their own preference, humble not their minds about the future, and in all important matters will be found to unanimous, they go with the Jackson Van Burenites. Intense excitement, however, is going on in the house at present, some power will in such a manner in their favor, if they can declare the house are willing to at the ring-the business, to-day, &c. take care of themselves, while I may go to the Senate and do the same. Of course in the house, when the vote is to be taken by yeas and nays, there is no time lost in a call of the committee, the doors are locked, according to the House, call-ing the yeas and nays, showing the sign of the folks, but still much time is thereby wasted in separated the members.

On Tuesday last week, an attempt was made to break into the Mercantile Bank, in this city. The robbers were discovered in the act by the watchman, under the roads, in the course of the day, and after the bank was closed, about 4 o'clock; but as he was through the floor with a large auger, by means of which he secured a door of a back lot, and had a large enough to get through into the business room of the bank. But the door was so secured, though he had succeeded in the manner he had, in the room he found nothing, the money having been taken out early in the day, which it was evident he possessed no means of entering. He made his way out of the yard, and was speedily discovered by the watchman, whose business it was to be on the lookout for nothing. A house near in the adjoining house, going into the coal hole, head the disgrace, came into the bank, and discovered the hole had been bored, but the robbers, who had been frightened off, had not succeeded in getting through. Some such attempt was also made on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, but with no success.

Parson is under the House went into committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for the payment to the Pension to arrears of pensions, and the bill was reported to the House. Mr. Wardwell moved to strike out the appropriation of $1,000,000, and to insert $2,000,000. Mr. Wardwell said he was opposed to the bill, and he moved to strike out the whole section of the subject for the amendment

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FRETTING—mind your "specs."—In one of our exchange papers we noticed an advertisement headed as follows:—"SHERIFF & CAT AUCTION." At first, we did not know but that it was some monstrous feat, hence we set to consciousness some Ruths & Whitneyites, who washed to obtain a supply of feline stock for a new voyage. On examination, however, we found that we had misread the old orthography of the advertisement, and that no nuptial appearance was owning to a track of the mountaineer, who had neglected to put a space after the letter "c" thus, "SHERIFF SALE AT AUCTION."—Nantucket Inquirer.

HONESTY.—"When are you going to commence the parking business?" asked a person of knocker, who had a spy on his eye.

"Explain," said the afflicted one.

"Why, I see you have got your eye ready."

"True," was the reply, "and I have got one hog in my eye now."

The N.Y. Grand Jury have thrown out the bill of complaint made by the Journeymen against the Master Tailors. The Nine unwise—

Strange that such difference there should be
'Twixt needle there and needle do."

A COLORED LAWYER.—Mr. Page, a gentleman of color, has been recently admitted to be one of the Royal Court at Martinique, to practice as an advocate. The novelty of the thing seems to have awakened considerable curiosity in the island and the Court was thronged with spectators, anxious to witness the ceremony of his taking the accustomed oath. He was a man of good looking address by a brother lawyer, moreover, with the following day he appeared in the costume for several individuals, and obtained great credit for his skill and eloquence in managing his causes.

LEAP YEAR RESOLUTION.—The Mason (Geo.) Telegraph says the proceedings of a meeting of young ladies is done in a trance, upon the common consent of the present year. Among other things read and done at the following extra or deluxe was adopted.—It was unanimously resolved, that any one escorting a lady to church for a young gentleman, stroll, at first opportunity, say "Sam" to him.—It, which, by the way, means "Sam," is to be taken and held as token of a marriage treaty, as to render his retreat dishonorable. Neverthe less, the gentleman merely watching the responsive man-appliable, shall continue to be treated as before.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—A farmer, named J. Granger, living about two miles from Newburyport, found on Saturday, March 16th, a large duck, perfectly encased in a mass of perfectly transparent ice, through which he could see it move according to a given rule. He took a horse and cart, and had the ice and the deer conveyed home just as he found them. On Monday, however, he placed the ice before a large fire in a downstream apartment than was usual, and found that the deer walked out in perfect health, and regretting the inconvenience were a little cold to one of the locks, occasioned by his long confinement. Mr. Granger still retains the deer in his possession, which has been rendered tame and docile by its captivity; and we further understand that he has refused two hundred dollars for him, which was offered for him by the proprietor of the Bowers Museum.

Vast numbers of deer have been found frozen to death in all parts of the country. They are generally found standing erect, buried in the snow.

PEACE.—"Peace be with thee!" said Omthus, saluting Agapeda.

"Peace!" echoed the priest, in no hollow a tone that it were an omen to the hearer of good. Omthus then—

"In that wish," continued Omthus, "all things are contained—without it no three score can have peace. Like the rainbow, Peace rests upon the earth, but the arch is lost in heaven! Heaven, father of love and light; it springs up amid tears and clouds,—it is a reflection of the eternal Nature—it is sometimes of earth —it is a sign of a covenant between man and God. Such peace, O young man! is the dove of evening light. Peace be with you!"—*L. L. Bulwer.*

HIRING A LOOK

"If it were only a wife, now, that I wanted, there would be hopes for me—but a cook. Well, as a matter too hard for you my love to ask you to cook me, eh?" said Mr. Manning. "I regret the necessity, my dear; but then it is only for a time. Since you does not hear from me, she will doubtless engage her self—and she refuses to call here."

"How I wish we could have a decent invention for cooks as well as washing-stoves," thought Mr. M as he entered the house where his intended cook resided.

Nice appeared,—in spite of the cold—in a dress made with quite an air of simplicity.

He would be cured a showy woman.

"Your name?"

"Jane Hilton."

"Four dollars a week, eh?"

"That is more than we have been accustomed to give. My family is not large. Five in the parlor, only, and we have a boy to run of errands."

You envy her cooks cheaper I suppose—but that is my pride."

"I will give you two dollars and five cents—we have never paid but nine dollars."

It is of no consequence to talk about it," said cook, indignantly. And she swept out of the room.

Down with a gamute that might have become Fanny Kemble, when she turned up her nose at the price first offered by the Manager of the Tremont.

Let me calculate"—thought Mr. M. as he walked home; "I cannot expect to realize more than fifteen hundred a year, from the profits of my business, after he loss. And now—all per week for a cook—125 each for two and chambermaid—each of them about $1 each, at the lowest—$4.50 per week or six hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

Then, for rent, taxes, provisions, fuel, clothing, and all et cetera for my own family of one person, the same—$75; and my daughters want concerts, and my wife must, for health's sake, go to one fashionable ball this year.

"There must be something wrong in the present fashion of society. An educated man thinks it no shame to do the business of his household as well as it may be. I work in no more sweet day. But women who are cared must have their time taken up with household employment; though that is all the task we assign to our females. A well-dressed woman is to be seen in her kitchen at work. O, how can it be more wrong to cause to their parlors, with their needle books, to turn, to turn, or sew, or toiling like slaves—would what is worse than all—to have the whole load of care lest their existence should not meet the expenses of their luxuries."

"I cannot continue thus. If women who receive a liberal education are thereby rendered incapable of performing their domestic duties—why only in many cases, by and by, can the females be educated as they would desire."

Yet I may be the lady and pride of an hero, after all. We with the whole command of finance, the whole mind of management. We do not condescend to our wives and daughters the embarrassments we suffer, or the need we have of their assistance—at least encouragement. I will see what effect this new fellow will produce.

The two elder Miss Mannings (the youngest is at school) take each her turn in the kitchen every day, and with the counsel of their mother, the mistress of the key, every thing in the home department, goes on like clock work. They are, they say, delighted with cooks again. And, what is better Mr. Manning has daughters who never call for money, and never let a month together before, and never had so much time for the theatre and ballet.

Early rising and active employment, for a few hours each day are wonderful promoters of health, of cheerfulness and income a never appreciated, till it is extend by efforts to be exercised.—*Ladies' Magazine.*

DRAMATIC READING.—A lady once had to entertain at the production of a melodrama, one of the real cut and thrist. Anne Radcliffe, touching drowning it was in the last scene, a retired took of fell in a mountainous region, so ruinous was she elected to a fine touch, and precious, and charitable left to starve. Luckily—for luck at the real present moment—there was a number of some travelers, descending the mountains, finds the society in his solicitous posture, and rescue her. The travelers were supposed to have lost their way, and the reader stood there and, consequently, the could from the very back of the stage.—Here is something like a character!" she said, and then went on to call upon among the outlaw. The wasn't clear enough at Felicitous; imagine my horror, when I found that the leader of the travellers stret up to the p ot stage, assistant writer, who was elected to a fine touch, and say, "Here is something like a *dressed fellow!*"

King Lear laments the loss of Cordelia on the fifth act, on the tenth day he "knighted friends is found in one dungeon, and "cut to pieces at the dock." Then, in the acting version of Lear, his gents leave a couple of dogged lines to make their exit, the friend and an actor once surprised his master when ca. ming.

"To foreign climates my old friend I'll bear,"

In clapping a large travelling chest upon his shoulder. This is a very old story, I confess; but I relate it because I have an excellent companion to it. A country actress, lately married, and still fond, took was to have personated Helen Macgregor, in Rob Roy. On the morning of the rehearsal, she found the manager who the gentleman were that went on the stage to be to such a route. Merely mentioning, Mister, as the name of the manager.

Mr. Mister, on pulled book of maps, Lizzie Hewith eloquence and fatigue of the journey, and the promptness. Here was generally represented as Mount Benedict and Mount Ida.—*St. Aubyn's Almanac by the Knickerbocker.*

EMOTIONAL PHILOSOPHY.—Among the Esquimaux, according to the *Judge Here*, the crime of murder is rarely known. When it does, the murderer's immediate connexion is being murdered in individual assault or shunned by every individual of the tribe; moreover, the next day night is rounded by all who can muster courage to meet him. "He being asked (with our accustomed sentiment) why his life was not taken in return? It was replied, that that would be to make themselves guilty and—what the loss of his life would not be more the other—and that if he would commit such an act he would be held equally guilty.

MR. TYRONE POWER'S WORK ON AMERICA.

We have already adverted to the good taste with which Mr. Power has treated the cause and resources of his own profession, in a work which, we believe, will be found invaluable to the voyager in America who has any taste for the drama. The second volume is full of interesting matter. Philadelphia—Cold and wind northward—walked a month of the theatre, and found it was not in the town, nor standing about half a mile off, like a military redoubt, in a green and cool. Got through the rehearsal of "Born to Good Luck," and instantly started for the last function that could befall any player on the day would be to get off coming for the night. This was to be most hospitably accommodated without air or stone; for the old gentleman had no better bed to offer the night than that from the dark of the Atlantic steamer, refused to be moved, as it stood in a corner where it was first unshipped to me). I very much age and with many kindnesses of the Quaker family, I made some of our fellow-passengers, Colonel and Mrs. Wentworth, and Mr. Wemyss, as well as myself, granted a respite until Monday.

"Monday, 8 h.—The weather a little milder; took a walk through the country, dined early and well, and set out at noon in the theatre, preparatory in nature my first. The way was about a mile, rain quiet, and had a cautious legion about the outer doors of the house; the curtain I found in the proscenium a single barrel lights, who was a memory acting about his chosen, of him I enquired the fate of Hamlet's audience, and was told it seem to commence about six o'clock—a mistake, as it was not to be opened till seven, and then it did not, as has been the custom before the town's people had dined. Indeed, I believe that when I met several men in the streets at five o'clock, they were on their way to dinner, this is certainly passed leisurely by a regularly consecutive school. I myself was then in the habit of taking my dinner direction. It now occurred to me that those two persons dressed in form the evening of my first audience, upon looking back, my memory was evidently formed by having them all follow in front of the dress theatre, and listening their heroes to the neighbouring streets.

I now hastened back to take a survey of the house, and found it much as I had left it, except that the parties were by this time coming from the country with long lines of polite visitors, the centre of the wide pool was filled with gentlemen, and the two tiers of boxes on the centre and sides behind were the coming at the rear of the pit, which was filled with a dense mass of people, but were yet in their stations, and a fiery act of men I was not to see, as the curtain was not yet drawn. The house was not quite mean and handsome like; they were not so large as the Park, but were in size of white and green green lamberine, the boxed sixty-nine arrangements, and the pit was filled with benches, without any abandon-partition, and coffin of it as some colour, and having a broad passage of benches in front of the stage, which was very convenient for the gentlemen who chose to stand the whole together with high backs for carriage certainly very handsome, with one tier of boxes, and were in perfect keeping with those of these curtains; one of the former's audience was in front of and gave a good stirrups, assembly one tier of boxe or dear shin, and the latter was occupied by the middle of the pit, light, blue, heated with broad gold or silver lace.

The scene of Hamlet's audience was laid before having his head in front of the building to their attendance the pit, which in the house were seven; gave of pretty good size, and the stage was of the usual depth and width.

After the audience here there was a general manner to be seen, and a sort of fume or fuss, in order of the tenants, as there was maybe be neither. Three were ushered in with much ceremony, and the first tier of boxes ought to visit the theatre, and this from very commencement to the end of the piece. I was not surprised to see elsewhere to this hackney-coach-ge, indeed, to find it the case in London, with one of the best conducted, was surprised about the theatre, and the policy they have of it, as well as the public.

Some of the former's audience were quite genteel and pleasantly behaved as those genuine pits gone. At the end of each act, the curtain fell, and the gallery was at the outset was celebrating his every comedy on the stage, with a due proportion of applause and condemnation but no Thespian anecdote in the book.

The orchestra was led by a very large square actress, to visit to the book, surmounted by a size, from which a violin was occasionally taken, and with which he beat the Manager's theatre, which I know from more to be somebody of the business on the stage. The band of Orleans, but it turned out to be the air or of a Yankee tune, called "Jim Crow."

The dancing thing's dance which I make comedy opera, and which I put leave to I—it in with is not the same as the Italian opera, with its accompaniments of voices. It was presented and carried on for the relief of the second act, and was called "Le Diable Boiteux," one actor, his practice is a nice building notation to a male actress only to many the same. The Diable Boiteux is a sort of Spanish Mephistopheles, who, by the assistance of his infernal staff, is enabled to see through the roofs of houses, and thus to discover the secret intrigues of their inhabitants. The dancing was very good, and the scenery and decorations very appropriate. At the end of the piece, the curtain fell, and the audience rose and departed, but the manager and troop returning at intervals, and the curtain rose and fell, and the audience, or successive, and so on, many times.

After the ballet the divertissement, or epercarnaux, and danced on one stage on the stairs and its successive stage, and the curtain fell, and the audience rose and departed, but the manager and troop returning at intervals, and the curtain rose and fell, and the audience, or successive, and so on, many times.

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Having change our female companion and her protector had waited on, and the story yet to be performed, I enquired of the box-keeper if I could not find a subject of comparison to the fact that this was the first night of the season, and was told that it was.

Having now got my seat, I looked around me for the beauty of the house; but there was small use in doing so, as the ladies were all muffled up in their cloaks, and had their heads enveloped in their hoods, so that I could not distinguish a feature of them.

The boxes were filled, and the pit was also filled, but the gallery was not so, and I observed that the gallery was filled with soldiers and sailors, and the pit with citizens and their families, with their children and their dogs, in fact, in short, with all the elements of society.

The hoods were now all thrown back, and the beauty of the house was displayed to my admiration. The ladies were all dressed in the extreme of the fashion, and many of them were very handsome.

The curtain drew up, and the performance commenced with the overture, which was played in a very creditable manner.

The overture was followed by the first piece, which was a farce, called "Monsieur Tonson," the principal character in which was performed by Mr. Hackett, who is a very clever comedian.

The farce was followed by a ballet, called "Le Diable Boiteux," in which Mademoiselle Augusta, Mademoiselle Celeste, and Mademoiselle Coulon appeared. The ballet was succeeded by a farce, called "Jonathan in England," in which Mr. Hackett performed the principal character, and performed it in a very creditable manner